In re Application of the et al Application No. Unassigned

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state photosensing devices have some variations in characteristics, and thus the output signal is not constant even though uniform light is incident on each of the solid state photosensing devices. Amplification of the output signal as it is yields an image which suffers from the non-uniformity of the output signal. Therefore, the variations in the characteristics of the solid state photosensing devices need to be corrected in the signal amplifier circuit.

Replace paragraph beginning at page 3, line 5, with:

The output current is converted into a voltage signal in the current-voltage conversion circuit 10, and stored as a stored signal in the analogue memory for stored signals 11 of the differential circuit 14. A selection signal is then fed to the reset selection terminal 5 to reset the photodiode 4 to the potential of the reset terminal 7. Feeding a selection signal to the output selection terminal 6 supplies the output terminal 8 with an output current corresponding to the reset state, in other words, a state where the incidence of light is substantially zero. The output current is converted to a voltage signal in the current-voltage conversion circuit 10, and stored in the analogue memory for reset signals 12 as a reset signal. The differential circuit 14 produces an output of a difference between the stored signal and the reset signal from the differential amplifier 13. The output of the differential circuit 14 is fed to the gain variable amplifier 64 to be amplified.

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 4, line 9, with:

While the reset levels, namely, the outputs of the solid state photosensing devices 3 produced in a state in which the quantity of light incident on the photodiode 4 is substantially zero, differ from one solid state photosensing device to another as shown by the numeral 70 of FIG.15A, the reset levels are in agreement with each other in the outputs of the gain variable amplifier 64 as shown by the numeral 87. However, the gains and the saturation levels, as shown by the numerals 88 and 89, differ from one solid state photosensing device to another.